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thieves, two prominent classes of Tibetans whose occupations are determined by the cold climate of the plateau, on the one hand, and the consequent poverty of the country on the other. Taken as a whole, the tales present a marked resemblance to the "Uncle Remus" stories. One meets the villainous wolf, the stupid sheep, sly fox and clever hare. There is a hint, too, of the Arabian Nights in the gryphon or roc which carries the deformed boy up to heaven to recover his fairy bride. Other stories introduce the Prince who rescues the Princess from the Ogre, and, then—in one case—to our disappointment, rides away and does not marry her. The most unique part of Capt. Connor's book is the brightly colored illustrations. They were drawn by a Tibetan artist at Gyantse. Although there is a likeness to Chinese art, they are distinctly Tibetan, and remind one of the pictures painted on the walls of Buddhist lamaseries in Ladakh and elsewhere. No one can fail to be amused and instructed by this little book which so charmingly introduces us to the Tibetan off his guard. E. H.

Parga. Von Erzherzog Ludwig Salvator. 475 pp., 42 Plates, 35 Figures in the Text, and Bibliography. H. Mercy's Son, Prague, 1907. (Not in the trade.) Presented by the Archduke Ludwig Salvator.

A sumptuous folio which the Archduke Ludwig Salvator of Austria has added to his other important contributions to the geography and history of the coasts and islands of the Mediterranean. Parga, a small port of Albania, is little known to the world at this time, but it was famous for its fidelity to the Republic of Venice for 400 years from the dawn of the fifteenth century and for the stout resistance it made to the Turks early in the nineteenth century.

It stands on a wonderfully picturesque coast not far from the island of Corfu, remote from most impulses of modern civilization, and where the very sea edge is mountainous. Its ancient citadel crowning the cliff, the Moslem quarter with its mosque, the steep shore front, and the mountains that isolate it from the rest of the Balkan peninsula make the town and its environments an especially fine subject for artistic illustration. No praise is too great for the splendid photographs and aqua-relles with which the Archduke has embellished his costly volume.

He describes the town and the region it dominates in 120 pages of German text, and the remaining 355 pp., in Italian, are given to the reproduction of records and other material, which throw much light on Parga's history from 1386 to 1806. Under the domination of the Turks the population has declined from 5,000 to 2,500. The volume is a contribution to our geographical knowledge of this region and in its mechanical and artistic features it is perhaps the finest work yet devoted to any part of the Mediterranean littoral.

On the first page of this monumental work are the following lines, quoted from Byron's "Don Juan" (The Isles of Greece):

"Fill high the bowl with Jonian wine!
On Suli's rock, and Parga's shore
Exists the remnant of a line
Such as the Doric mothers bore;
And there, perhaps, some seed is sown
The Heracleidan blood might own."

Byron wrote:

"Fill high the bowl with Samian wine!"

Does the Archduke think he is at liberty to change Byron's verse? We do not know who will agree with him, though it must be confessed that his amendment would have looked less unhappy if it had been printed Ionian, instead of Jonian.